

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXI.....No. 189

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CORTIS BOOGAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BOSSARD.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—MARRA-CONGRASS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—MARTY AND-MARTY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MARTY AND-MARTY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

BRYANT'S MINSTER, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

WOOD'S MINSTER, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

FANTOMAS, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

SALON DIABOLIQUE, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

COLUMBIAN AND LECTURES, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

BOULEVARD OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS, TWO GLASS.

New York, Monday, May 2, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

Rumors, as usual, of important army movements disturbed the quietude of Washington yesterday; but reliable reports fail to confirm any of them. "All is quiet on the Rapidan" was the most positive and conclusive news up to last evening. Alexandria was also excited over flying reports that the whole army was in motion, and that a fight had taken place south of the Rapidan. The return of sick and wounded from the field hospitals, however, is said to show the troops who went to Madison County House on Thursday, burned the town to ashes, but it is not known whether they were acting under orders or in doing.

General Burnside visited General Meade and spent some hours in his quarters on Saturday night.

We learn from members, N. C., that the rebels have vacated that vicinity and gone toward Richmond, the grand overrunning point of the enemy, to which Beauregard, with his South Carolina troops, has already gone, via Wilmington.

The French vessels which went to City Point recently, to bring away tobacco from Richmond, have all returned to Hampton Roads without the cargoes sought for.

By despatches from Camden, Arkansas (without date), via St. Louis, we have information that the rebels were driven from Elkins's Ferry by Gen. Steele's forces, and after making a stand at Prairie de Anna—where their rifle pits and defenses extended a mile and a half—were again driven, by a flank movement, towards Washington General Steele made a diversion to Camden, and, after a close chase between his force, accompanied by heavy skirmishing, and those of the rebels Marmaduke and Price, General Steele got there first and took possession. His loss was only two hundred. It will be remembered that our previous news, by way of Red River, announced the capture of Shreveport, La., by General Steele, which is within fifty miles of Camden.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamer Europa, from Queenstown on the 17th of April, reached Halifax last Saturday, on her voyage to Boston, where she was due at an early hour this morning. The main points of her news, which is three days late, were telegraphed to the Herald and published in our columns yesterday morning. A full telegraphic report is given in our columns to-day.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had sailed from Miramar for Rome and Mexico. It is agreed by a convention between France and Mexico that the French army is to evacuate Mexico gradually, their services being paid for to July next, and the new empire paying an annual subsidy to France. Garibaldi had a grand reception at the Crystal Palace, London. The foreign ambassadors in London were absent from the Duchess of Rutland's banquet to Garibaldi, with the exception of the Ministers of the United States and Turkey. The siege of Duppe was held vigorously by the Allies. The Franco-German Conference was about to organize in London. The Swiss government has withdrawn its territorial shelter from Mazzini. It is said that France and England had been completely reconciled by Lord Clarendon.

Consols closed in London on the 16th of April at 91½ a 91¼ for money. The Bank of England raised the rate of discount to seven per cent on the 17th of April. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, with rates unchanged. Provisions were dull, and breakfast quiet and easier.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Transatlantic, which left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 13th of April, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news has been fully anticipated by the reports of the City of Baltimore and Europe.

A shooting affray occurred last evening in a drinking saloon in Thirtieth street, between a woman and B. Between two men named John Burns and William Broderick, in which the former received a wound from the effects of which it is thought he cannot recover. Broderick was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth precinct station house.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FACTIONS AT WASHINGTON.

Read our Washington despatch of this morning. The contending factions are all in a stew; but they all seem to be apprehensive that Gen. Grant will turn their fat in the fire. They will all have to wait the upshot of his plans and combinations before they can arrange their own. From "Old Abe" to the last of the Presidential list, they are all in the hands of

## The Humbug of Conventions.

There is now, at the very hour when the country is about to put forth its utmost strength for a final battle, the greatest possible activity among the politicians, seeking their own ascendancy and profit. Enough men to decide the result of a great battle as clearly as Stonewall Jackson's brigade decided the battle of Bull Run are now most intensely busy upon the organization and arrangement of conventions, by which they expect to secure, not the safety of their country or the triumph of its cause, but the spoils, the government patronage and power, the vast contracts, and the countless profitable places. Even in the republican party there may be no less than three of these corrupt convalesces. One set of republicans have arranged to hold a convention at Baltimore in June. They have all their arrangements made, out and dried, to nominate Mr. Lincoln at that time. Another set will hold a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, and will, perhaps, nominate General Fremont. And a third set, opposed particularly to the June convention, desire that it shall be held in September, as they think that, by that time they can effect a change in the arrangements that are now so decidedly in favor of Mr. Lincoln.

All these conventions in the now dominant party, as well as the Short-per-sent Convention to be held at Chicago, are humbugs, through and through. Not one of them has the least claim upon the intelligence or support of any portion of the people of this country. Not a man who takes his seat in any of these conventions will represent in any sense the people of the district that nominally sent him there. The fact that a man is the member of a nominating convention is *prima facie* evidence that he is either a place holder or hunter, or a contractor, or that he expects to be bought by a place holder or hunter, or a contractor. Nothing in the world was ever better understood between men than it was understood between this member of the convention and his clique of barroom constituents that in making him a member of the convention they gave him a piece of property—a vote that he could sell. Either a vote that he could sell, or in virtue of which he could bargain for a good fat place in the event of the success of the candidate he voted for. Not only did they understand and consider that they were giving him a piece of property in this vote, but they would regard him as a fool and a flat—"a slouch"—if he did not use it to his personal advantage, or sell it for a good round price. So positively is this the case that a city politician of any experience, though no arithmetician, will tell to a nicety the value of such a place. He compares a seat in the convention with a place in the Custom House or Post Office, and its value is found by comparison with the value of the place he compares it to.

We believe that the whole convention system should be killed at once. These conventions are not one of the good traditions of our political history, nor has their operation been such that the people should adhere to them with any tenacity. All our earlier Presidents were chosen and put in nomination by caucuses of their party friends in Congress. Jackson was nominated by a great popular movement, and with the next President the convention system began. Nominating conventions then gave us Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Compare these men with our earlier Presidents, and we shall see that the "greater-glad us, indeed, the men who built up and established the country—the other system has given us all the men of contemptible intellect that have occupied the chief magistracy, and under whom the power and greatness of the country has well nigh crumbled away. We believe that the country should therefore go back to the old system, and relinquish a system that notoriously puts a man at the head of the nation because he is not a great man, and because he is a man feeble enough to be lent to their purposes by the politicians and spoils hunters who designate him for the place. Let us relinquish at once these corrupt conventions—strepitous pieces of thievery, by which the people are swindled of their suffrages, and give their blarney to pay for some sharper's mess of pottage.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.—The latest advices from Europe state that Lord Clarendon, who visited the Emperor Napoleon III. for the purpose of allaying the irritation felt by the latter at the alleged participation of Mr. Stansfeld, a member of the British Cabinet, in the recent conspiracy against his Majesty's life, has succeeded in bringing about a state of good feeling between the English and French Courts, and that it is likely he will settle also the relations between these Powers and Russia upon a better footing. The fact that it was deemed necessary to depute Lord Clarendon as a peace-maker to the Emperor of the French proves how great an ascendancy the latter has attained over the English government, and is an indication of the great decrease of its power. England must indeed be lowered when she is forced to sue for the good will of a Napoleon, and one whom for years her aristocracy and her journals reviled as a usurper—an adventurer. If we are not mistaken, it was through fear of the first Napoleon that England erased from her standard the *Deu de deus*. Cringing to Napoleon the Third, England has submitted to numberless slights and insults, and has almost unconsciously taken her position among the second rate Powers of Europe. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, the Premier of Queen Victoria, acknowledged that the personal safety of Napoleon the Third and that of his dynasty were essential to the welfare of all Europe. This concession more than averages Waterloo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Mr. Sumner's resolution providing for the greater efficiency of the civil service of the United States, by instituting a board of examination for candidates, would be an excellent measure if practicable. We fear, however, that it is considerably in advance of public sentiment, or rather of present feasibility. It is difficult under a Republican government to institute tests of merit like this. It is especially so at a period when a powerful and unscrupulous party have the control of everything. The time will no doubt come when the pressure of taxation will overpower the dislike of the moneyed classes to take part in political contests, and when through the ballot box some beneficial measures of this kind may possibly be carried. Then the desirability of establishing some test, by a board of examination or otherwise, by which the qualifications of

official candidates may be decided, will no doubt receive consideration. At present we do not see any prospect of its finding favor with Congress. We are afraid the Millennium will be upon us before this scheme goes into practical operation.

## The Way We Supply the Rebels—The Duty of Congress.

We send armies into the field, and with them supplies, not only for themselves, but for those they seek to conquer. We capture cities and towns, garrison and hold them, yet seem to be careful to establish depots whence the rebels can draw the necessary articles to aid them in giving us battle. It is possible that this follows as a natural consequence; but to the uninitiated the policy that permits the rebel to draw his support from the loyalist in the North appears a very singular one. On the opening of the ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans, the Union lines around which are at the present time only a few miles outside their respective towns and city limits, a wonderful and extraordinary impetus was given to trade in those quarters, which still continues. The advent of a few thousand troops within their precincts seemed to have added to their wants, as compared with former periods, a hundredfold. The soldiers had the axes and lever, and we sent them quinine either in one month to supply each officer, private and civilian within the lines with at least a daily ration for a year. We sent them drugs and medicines in unlimited quantities, and no man will for a moment believe that all of them found their way to good and true loyal stomachs. Why should they? Rebels shake sometimes with ague as well as with fear, and when a semi-loyalist is in possession of quinine which cost him only two and a half dollars an ounce, and by sending it to his full fledged rebel friend just beyond the lines he can realize fifty or sixty dollars per ounce, his loyalty to his government wavers and finally succumbs to this very pressing claim from Mammon.

This is our system of internal trade. Now let us glance at our indirect trade with the rebels, through neutral ports, by means of blockade runners. The practice here, as every one is aware, is to ship goods to some point convenient for transshipment to the various ports in the South, among which may be prominently named Nassau, Havana and Matamoros. It is true we cannot claim to have furnished many of the supplies carried by blockade runners into Charleston, Savannah and Wilmington; for it is probable that at least nine-tenths of them came direct from Great Britain, and therefore the honor belongs to her; yet, as our trade with the British West Indies and Cuba has increased one hundred per cent since the breaking out of the rebellion, it is fair to presume that we can rightfully claim to share the honors with her Majesty's government.

Our principal glory, however, lies in another direction. By reference to our files we notice a new and extraordinary feature in our trade with our neighbors, the Mexicans. When we take into consideration the fact that prior to the 17th day of August, 1861, no clearance was ever granted at this port for Matamoros, and that since that date one hundred and fifty-two vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly thirty-five thousand tons, having on board large and valuable cargoes, have been cleared for that destination from this port alone, we may boldly assert that there exists some reason other than the alleged increase of trade with quantities of goods sent there are intended for consumption within her borders. Large numbers of vessels from other ports of the United States have been sent there, while Havana and Nassau have served as depots from which goods, shipped here ostensibly for a West Indian market, have been transhipped to that destination; and it has not unfrequently happened that from eighty to one hundred vessels have been lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande at one and the same time. Again: the goods sent there are such as are particularly adapted to the wants of the South, and, as a general rule, of the same character as were shipped to Galveston, Matagorda and Point Isabel in former years.

While we cannot with justice lay claim to more than, perhaps, one-tenth of the trade with that point during the past two years, our trade with Mexico has increased nearly one thousand per cent. The return cargoes of vessels from this point are of the same character also as these usually brought from Texas in past years, consisting of cotton, wool and hides; and there never has been any attempt at concealment of the fact that these cargoes were the productions of the States in rebellion. Yet for two years this trade has been regularly and systematically conducted without hindrance. No one could shut his eyes to the fact that we were directly aiding the rebels in prolonging the war; yet the practice was continued, and Texas is now probably as well supplied with most of the necessities of life as in former years.

We have repeatedly called the attention of government to the necessity of cutting off this source of supply; but, prior to the occupation of Brownsville by General Banks, we believe no action had been taken, except to station one old steamer, the Montgomery, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, whose office it was to watch and control the movements of a fleet consisting of one hundred vessels from all parts of the world. It is true that our customs authorities have complied with the requirements of the law in taking bonds that the goods should be landed in Matamoros and consumed within Mexican territory. Yet all know that the goods were exchanged for cotton and other products of Texas. Certificates, duly verified by our consul, show that the goods were landed there, and the consignee swears, to the best of his knowledge and belief, that they are intended for consumption in the market where they are first landed; and this evidence has in many instances sufficed to relieve the shipper from further liability, and his bond has been cancelled. But who believes, that these goods were consumed on the western side of the Rio Grande, when it is estimated that there have been enough taken to the mouth of the river within the last two years to fill every building in the town of Matamoros?

The system by which this trade is permitted is evidently wrong, and some means other than those hitherto pursued should be adopted. If the rebels were unable to obtain goods anywhere else than at the North we might possibly cut off their supply by restrictions on trade with those suspected ports; but when we are in possession of the fact that our trade with them, though large, is scarcely noticeable when compared with their trade with Great Britain, it is

time that we adopt some other system by which we can more speedily and effectually conquer the peace we all so much desire. If the blockade cannot be made effective let us have a revision of the law regulating trade, and make the offense of contraband traffic with the rebels punishable by death. Let Congress look carefully into this matter, and invite the wisdom of the East to aid them in framing laws suited to the wants of the present crisis, and the evil may be remedied.

OUR NEW YORK MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ON FINANCE.—We have had a variety of speeches lately in Congress, good, bad and indifferent, on the financial situation of the country; and the representatives of this city and suburbs have figured prominently in these debates. Mr. Stebbins, for instance, has given us the views of an experienced and successful and a loyal financier of Wall street. He is an instructive speaker, profoundly learned in the mysteries of the Bankers' Board, banking, and the fluctuations between paper money and specie; but he contents himself with temporary expedients, like the Secretary of the Treasury, and leaves us profoundly in doubt as to the final liquidation of all these "greenback" liabilities. Hon. James Brooks has also given us his views on the finances; but, like his paper, the *Evening Express*, his Congressional speeches on finance, and everything else, are a jumble of odds and ends, and shreds and patches, without head or tail, system or purpose, beginning or ending. In the language of John Randolph, "The gentleman's reasoning is perplexing, though clear, as clear as the light of that window, which is not very clear, sir." In fact the Hon. James Brooks is a diffusive, discursive and miscellaneous sort of speaker, of the signaller order, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The Hon. Fernando Wood, strange as it may appear to the general reader accustomed to measure him by the average degree of statesmanship peculiar to Mosart Hall, has given us the broadest, most consistent and comprehensive exposition of the dangers of an excessive paper money circulation that we have had from any member of the present Congress. He has brought forward the valuable lessons of experience of other nations in this business, to warn us from the shoals and quicksands towards which we are drifting. But he has omitted the most striking examples of a worthless paper inflation which the world has ever exhibited in omitting the financial system of Jeff. Davis. This omission we must call upon Mr. Wood to supply. It will need no laborious efforts to show that Jeff's paper money is on its last legs, when five hundred dollars of it are required to buy a pair of boots next door to his Treasury Department. The simplest exposure of this so-called Confederate Treasury, as it now stands, would overlook all other illustrations as a warning to Secretary Chase. We must have a speech, at all events, from Mr. Wood on the financial glories of the lovely kingdom of Jeff. Davis before his arguments against our system will be accepted as having any better object than a Northern political convulsion upon the ruins of the National Treasury.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROSPECTS IN MEXICO.—There is a good deal of similarity between the circumstances under which Maximilian goes to Mexico and those under which Joseph Bonaparte went to Spain. He is fettered on a hostile to Spain, with nothing, but foreign antecedents to create confidence in his ability. There is this difference: that he is further removed from foreign assistance than was King Joseph. Another element of danger for him lies in the fact that the Mexicans do not comprehend the necessity of stability in governments, and will not have it at any price. They love change, and unless permanency of institutions be forced upon them by a foreign standing army, which is scarcely possible, they will get rid of their new Emperor as quickly as they got rid of Iturbide. Besides, how are the European Powers to control the silibustering tendencies of our own population. Once the rebellion is put down we shall have on our hands a host of retired veterans, who will naturally turn their eyes to Mexico as a prize worth contending for. They will seek there, with or without the consent of our government, and will speedily enable the Mexicans to rid themselves of their foreign encumbrances. The Archduke will soon discover that he has made a great mistake in exchanging the safe and pleasant halls of Miramar for the uncertain and troubled atmosphere of the Halls of the Montezumas.

HAVE WE A BLOCKADING SQUADRON?—The blockade runners are doing a thriving business while Mr. Welles is taking a comfortable nap. They are running freely, it appears, to and from the ocean, carrying rebel products to Europe, and bringing back rebel supplies from the sympathizers on the other side of the Atlantic. We hear of twelve vessels arriving at Liverpool in two days, laden with cotton from the rebel States. We also learn by one file from Bermuda that the steamer Minnie has just brought in these seven hundred and thirty-two tons of cotton and three hundred and thirty boxes of tobacco from Wilmington, and that quite a fleet of steamers had reached that island laden with merchandise for the use of the Southern rebels. These facts suggest the question have we a blockading squadron on our coast at all? The port of Wilmington certainly might as well be innocent of the presence of any such portion of the naval service.

A GOOD ORDER OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.—Mr. Boole, the City Inspector, gives notice in our advertising columns to-day to all boat captains, ferry masters, railroad conductors, and others connected with transportation from the city, that they must rigidly observe the law which forbids them from taking out of the city the body of any deceased person whatever without a written permit from him. The penalty for a violation of this rule will be enforced henceforth in every case. There is no doubt much abuse arising out of carelessness in this regard. The vigor which the City Inspector manifests in this, as in other matters connected with the duties of his department, furnishes additional evidence of the wisdom of putting competent men into important public offices.

THE TAX MUDDY.—When people get into spendthrift habits the task of retrenchment is not an easy one. It is plain that if our municipal taxation goes on increasing in the same ratio that it has been progressing at for the last two years it will soon swamp the entire rental of the city. The difficulty is to devise a cor-

rective, or rather, when found, to apply it. Of the number of plans of reform suggested, none have as yet seriously touched the evil. The Board of Supervisors sent up to Albany a scheme of taxation for the coming year; as did the Board of Councilmen, and so did the Aldermen. By none of these were the estimates reduced below \$14,000,000. The Citizens' Association also furnished their scheme, and have come down from Albany, claiming to have saved the public \$3,000,000. But what have they in reality accomplished? After meeting night after night for weeks, and deluding the public into the notion that something might result from their labors, all that these sharp geniuses have effected is to add from a quarter to half a million to the highest estimates furnished by the city boards. No; we can expect no relief from any of these sources. The real remedy must come from the ballot box. Accordingly as the burden of taxation increases the more responsible classes of our citizens will feel it necessary to take part in the elections of our city officials, and by thus securing honest public servants they will insure retrenchment and economy in all departments of the public service.

A DULL ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—The anniversary time is coming; but the accustomed spirit and bustle, demonstrations of white crevals and so forth, do not seem to be coming with it. Anniversary week is likely to be a very flat time this year; and yet it ought not to be so. Now is the hour for the abolitionists to take more special interest than ever in the new theory of miscegenation. Practically the science is yet but an infant, and needs all the tender nursing which can be bestowed upon it. The Anti-Slavery Society, which commences operations at Dr. Cheever's church on the 10th inst., will no doubt take care of the question, and the Women's National League, whose object is to carry northern charity, ministers, teachers, &c., into the Union portions of the South, must, from the nature of its mission, take a hand in the miscegenation scheme. But where are all the other abolition societies? If they would not perish entirely, and the funds reach a lower point than they have already come to—that is low enough—they must get in with miscegenation. Slavery being now virtually dead, anti-slavery becomes a paradox, and, as they must do something for a living, the agitation of miscegenation is the only course left to them.

THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.—The strength of the rebel forces under the command of General Lee is pretty much a matter of conjecture. The highest estimate places his army on the Rapidan at 95,000 men. We dare, say, however, that it does not exceed 75,000, and that his forces on and near the Richmond Peninsula do not number above 25,000. We guess, on the other hand, that General Grant has made the necessary arrangements to grapple successfully with a rebel army of 100,000 on the Rapidan, and for more than 25,000 on the Peninsula; and we guess that it is not his intention to accommodate the enemy, as we have heretofore accommodated him in Virginia, by having fifty or sixty thousand men standing idle at the sides, while our main army is engaged on the centre of the field of combinations. We expect, therefore, a repetition in Virginia this time, not of Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville, but of Chattanooga.

NOT MUCH TO BOAST OF AFTER ALL.—We would advise the friends of "human freedom" *par excellence* that the passage of the measure through Congress, after five months' of hard labor, is not much to boast of. The late rebel Congress, in providing for twenty thousand black laborers, "masters, &c., bond and free, to the rebel army, found no difficulty whatever in making their pay the same as that of their white soldiers. The rebels could not afford to waste their time upon such a *des*.

Personal Intelligence.  
Mr. President Lincoln did a considerable amount of shopping in this city last week. He arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last Wednesday, and was accompanied by his son, Master Thomas Lincoln. Business being the object of her visit, she devoted the whole of her time to Mr. Milliners, dressmakers, mantua makers and other trades in the neighborhood of the city. He was consulted with in reference to a suitable outfit for the approaching fashionable campaign, which the dog star will be in the ascendant, and winter, as yet, is a discount. From an early hour in the morning until late in the evening Mrs. Lincoln ransacked the treasures of the Broadway dry goods stores. The evenings were spent in company with a few private friends, who had been apprised of her arrival. Mrs. Lincoln returned to Washington about seven o'clock last evening; after having very satisfactorily accomplished the object of her visit.

Among the cardinals, bishops and other personages of distinction who have been in the city since Thursday, in the report commemorating the Faneuil, was the Portuguese Ambassador, who, with a white apron, placed the soup on the table.  
General de Castelnau, senator of France, has (April 30) died at Pau, where he had been residing during the winter.  
General James Abbot, the oldest officer in the Anglo-Indian army, died recently at Lahore. He served in the Bengal Army in 1790, when Tippee Sultan was in the height of his power. He was at the siege of Delhi, in 1803, in the month in which Sir Arthur Wellesley fought the battle of Assaye.

Police Intelligence.  
ROBERT A. BOLTON.—Most of the MONEY RECEIVED.—Frederick Ede, a soldier, who recently returned from the war, took lodgings at 100 Greenwich street, and while asleep in his room on Saturday night, Clark's Brickman stealthily approached the bed of Ede and rifled his pockets of legal tender notes to the amount of four hundred and fifty dollars. The theft was discovered soon after dawn, and Ede, being suspected, was arrested by Officer Finley, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, and on searching the prisoner three hundred and fifty dollars of the money claimed to have been stolen from the returned volunteer was found in his possession. Brickman confessed taking the money, and Justice Higgins committed him to the Tombs for trial.  
DORRANCE DORRANCE.—STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Ellis Street, formerly a domestic in the family of Mr. Aaron P. Wilson, of 401 Westchester county, was arrested by detectives Monday, charged with having robbed her former employer of a large amount of property. Some money was recovered. She was arrested by Mr. W. determined to break up housekeeping. Accordingly his office was raided, and the contents of the drawers of the deceased, who subsequently removed the goods where the owner could not find them. Detective Wilson, however, obtained full proof of guilt from Ede, and subsequently found goods valued at \$1,000 secured in a home near Mr. Wilson's residence. A number of silk dresses were discovered, and a valuable watch was found in the cellar of Mr. Wilson's house. The prisoner was taken before Justice Thorne, of Westchester county, and held to answer a charge of grand larceny.

THE OPERA.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
The statements contained in the article of yesterday's issue, headed "The Opera," I pronounce false. There was no such difficulty existing between Mr. Mackay and the orchestra of the Academy. We did not ask for an increase of salary, consequently could not be refused. The writer of the above mentioned article has been misinformed, otherwise he would not have attempted to slander the orchestra of the Academy.  
Leader of the Academy of Music.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. L. F. HATTON has been engaged to give a series of operas in Philadelphia, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, and to give aid to the opening of the Great Central Sanitary Fair. Mr. Theodore Thomas will act as director, and a large and brilliant array of vocal and instrumental talent has been secured, which promises to make the festival one of the greatest musical events that the citizens of Philadelphia have enjoyed for a long time past. The first opera of the series will be given on Wednesday next at the Grand Opera House.

## OBITUARY.

Commodore William David Porter, United States Navy.

Commodore William David Porter, United States Navy, died at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning at St. Luke's Hospital, after a painful and lingering illness of four months' duration. He was born at New Bedford, Mass., on the 13th of September, 1796, and was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Naval Science, where he received the highest honors. He was a member of the Navy of 1812, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed midshipman January 1, 1813, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed lieutenant January 1, 1815, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed commander January 1, 1817, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed commodore January 1, 1819, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1821, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1823, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1825, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1827, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1829, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1831, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1833, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1835, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1837, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1839, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1841, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1843, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1845, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1847, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1849, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1851, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1853, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1855, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1857, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1859, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1861, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1863, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1865, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1867, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1869, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1871, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1873, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1875, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1877, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1879, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1881, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1883, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1885, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1887, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1889, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1891, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1893, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1895, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1897, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1899, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1901, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1903, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1905, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1907, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1909, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1911, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1913, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1915, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1917, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1919, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1921, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1923, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1925, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1927, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1929, and served on the *Essex* during the war with England. He was appointed admiral January 1, 1931, and